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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Renewed Successful Landing of the Filibusters of the Susan—Commodore Paulding and the Nicaraguan Government—Aggregate Amount of Pensions, &c.

By orial Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

President BUCHANAN has determined to make a tour through North Carolina next Summer, and to attend the Commencement at Chapel Hill College.

The Navy Department is busily engaged in making out new estimates for the officers promoted and returned to service. They will be issued early next week.

Q.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Prominent Filibusters deny having any intelligence to the effect that the schooner Susan had returned from Nicaragua unable to land her emigrants, and that she was cruising off the River Colorado; but it is understood that the Government has dispatches stating that the vessel has returned to Pensacola, having first landed them in Nicaragua.

The correspondence between Commodore PAULDING and the authorities of Nicaragua has recently been made public.

Commodore PAULDING, on the 6th day of May last, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, covering documents from Gen. JUAN and the President of Nicaragua, relieving him "from all blame or responsibility in landing at Punta Arenas" for the arrest of WALKER and his lawless followers.

The first is dated at Leon, March 20, 1858, stating that Commodore PAULDING's conduct was received by the Government of that Republic, and by all the people of Nicaragua, with much satisfaction. "It becomes Nicaragua's signal remedy of an agreement on this and subject on the rights and Territory of Nicaragua." Juan says that thanks are due, and are tendered, for the manner by which Commodore PAULDING was actuated.

The second letter is dated at Managua, March 31, 1858, written by direction of the President of Nicaragua, in which it is said that "WILLIAM WALKER, with a mob of highwaymen, invaded Nicaragua, for the purpose of trampling under foot the principles of humanity and justice, on which public law reposes." The Government and commissioned JUAN to express to Com. PAULDING "the most profound gratitude for an act so meritorious." "Humanity and civilization have already approved the judgment most honorable to you, and posterity will repeat this judgment more eloquently and more admiringly. It is history alone that judges of the actions of men, with a full appreciation of their value."

The amount (aggregate) paid for pensions in each State and Territory from the organization of the present Government to June 30, 1858, is as follows:

	Army Pensions.	Navy Pensions.
Alabama	$113,765 00	No agency.
Arkansas	863,941 40	No agency.
Connecticut	5,681,281 13	$103,651 96
California	19,091 65	183 00
District of Columbia	616,304 00	1,642 [illegible]
Delaware	170,839 55	12,021 68
Florida	156,708 57	15,726 52
Georgia	1,038,369 73	16,744 35
Indiana	1,319,041 92	No agency.
Illinois	964,357 04	No agency.
Iowa	72,152 15	No agency.
Kentucky	3,861,397 28	37,418 58
Louisiana	260,216 93	51,238 18
Maine	4,009,322 24	97,242 93
Massachusetts	7,182,099 92	707,457 60
Maryland	1,453,165 49	425,077 91
Mississippi	142,755 96	No agency.
Missouri	831,112 94	14,537 21
Michigan	528,205 68	174,000 37
New Hampshire	2,605,423 25	135,627 61
New-York	16,609,705 50	1,071,312 61
New-Jersey	2,089,076 26	28,141 03
North Carolina	1,974,886 40	2,634 00
Ohio	8,983,009 32	19,703 45
Oregon Territory	3,072 19	No agency.
Pennsylvania	9,479,220 89	599,319 03
Rhode Island	1,257,961 45	149 037 18
South Carolina	1,779,102 03	2,634 00
Tennessee	2,732,827 66	No agency.
Vermont	4,085,587 96	No agency.
Virginia	4,747,076 04	291,493 30
Wisconsin	117,312 96	No agency.
Territories	3,126,803 74	
Navy	961,436,911 20	$4,406,846 56
Aggregate of both		69,876,057 56

This amount was paid to the following classes, namely:

To army invalids	$13,501,297 32
To officers of soldiers of the Revolutionary War	45,936,812 00
To the widows of deceased officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War	17,463,348 24
To widows and orphans (five years half pay)	3,957,218 50
At the Treasury, but not yet apportionable among the several classes	7,129,303 74
To invalids and widows and orphans of the Navy	4,467,677 51
To privateer invalids	154,333 10
To widows and orphans of privateer invalids	254,695 94

The bill recently reported by Senator DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to promote the efficiency of the Army and marine corps by retiring disabled and infirm officers, makes ample provision for their support. Not less than five, nor more than nine commissioned officers are, as a Board, to decide its propriety, whether voluntarily urged by the officer or in the expressed opinion of the President. If the inability proceeds from vicious habits, the case is to be investigated by a Court-Martial.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE RAID AGAINST SENATOR DOUGLAS—SENATOR JONES—THE CASE OF MINISTER FORSYTH—THE DELAY IN THE RECEPTION OF SEÑOR MATA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

The pending personal issues between Senator DOUGLAS and Senators JONES of Iowa, and SLIDELL, growing out of the recently published correspondence of each of these parties, is a topic of very general conversation. The public will have seen that a studied effort is making to involve Mr. DOUGLAS in a personal collision, or else to degrade him by subjecting him to dishonorable imputations, such as it will be claimed that nothing can eradicate except fumigation by burnt gunpowder, before breakfast. It may be doubted whether the game is so entirely in the hands of his adversaries as they seem to suppose: and his wisest friends here are satisfied that he will see no occasion to gratify their desire to get him into a false position.

With Senator JONES the case stands thus. Mr. DOUGLAS published a letter, in which he declared that "any intimation on the part of General JONES, or of any of his friends," of the character alluded to in the body of the letter, "is basely and infamously false." The charge here preferred was hypothetical. If General JONES had not stated that there had been "collusion" between himself and Senator DOUGLAS upon a certain point, then the latter applied no epithet; but, on the other hand, if the Senator from IOWA had made the statement ascribed to him, that statement Mr. DOUGLAS pronounced "infamously" false. Under the rules usually governing "men of honor," as the phrase is, if Mr. JONES desired to bring Mr. DOUGLAS to personal account, it was his duty to address him a note, inquiring whether he intended to charge him with falsehood. This would have brought about an explanation, and, if that were declined or should prove unsatisfactory, it would then have devolved upon Mr. JONES to send a hostile invitation to an early morning affair.

But Mr. JONES does no such thing. He gets into a violent passion—which chivalric gentlemen are never supposed to be guilty of—and then, after pouring a chosen of vulgar vituperation upon the head of Mr. DOUGLAS—quite equaling, if not surpassing, any that the latter ever launched at the "Black Republicans"—Mr. JONES indignantly protests that he would have scorned to accomplish the end in question "by collusion" with Mr. DOUGLAS or anybody else.

Thus he takes away the basis of Mr. DOUGLAS' by gentlemanly charge, and the latter falls, of course; and, as for the rude points of the correspondence goes, the two Senators are harmonious as loving brothers. Even if this were not so—if DOUGLAS had given cause of mortal affront to Knight JONES—the course of the latter in replying by public vituperation and the application of epithets, deprives him of all claim to "the consideration of a gentleman." So, it is safe to say that there will be no fight.

Indeed, Mr. DOUGLAS cannot afford to make himself a target for the bullets of all the men who would find it convenient to have him out of the way. If anything is to be gotten[illegible], therefore, by vilifying or challenging him, Messrs. JONES and Co. may pitch in with perfect safety. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that Mr. BUCHANAN will graduate the compensation according to the service performed. For merely calling DOUGLAS a liar, Mr. JONES can scarcely expect anything higher than a fair Consulate; while a good[illegible] of Legationship would be earned by a sound thrashing administered to the "Little Giant," and possibly a bullet through his brain would mark the most direct road to a foreign mission. PARKER goes to Madrid, so JONES can't well succeed his colleague to the Spanish mission; but if he is quick he may wrench the mission to Havana, when Cuba shall have been erected into an independent monarchy.

The Mobile Register, Mr. FORSYTH's home organ, confirms my statement that the dispatches last of his disconnection with the United States Minister to Mexico, notwithstanding the President's Annual Message refers to him as "our Ex-Minister," &c. The Register insists that when diplomatic relations with Mexico are renewed, Mr. F. will resume his functions, unless he is removed or resigns; and that he is not likely to do the latter, but will reassume the duties of the mission and negotiate a treaty, &c. Certainly this ex-minister is destined to fall in his attempt to "hold over;" nor can the influence of his Senatorial connection save him. The President, having committed himself so absolutely in his Message, cannot yield now, if he would, without disgrace—and in attempting to force such an issue, Mr. FORSYTH must suffer serious injury in public estimation.

Surprise in regard to the reasons for the delay in receiving Señor MATA, and thus recognizing the Juarez Government of Mexico, are numerous and varied. That which to-day was the greater number of adherents supposes the President to be waiting in the expectation that Señor ROBLES will suppress JUAREZ.

Rumors in MATAMOROS, a sort of cross between the LERDO and the Church or Zuloaga Party. When he is[illegible] be expected to step in between the two and take the Presidency for which both were struggling. After he arrived in MEXICO he sent back the most earnest assurances that he was about to succeed, accompanied by a protest against MATA's reception.

In the event of his success, he promised a readiness to sell SONORA and CHIHUAHUA to the United States for the benefit of the British creditors of MEXICO; and it has been supposed by some that Mr. BUCHANAN was hesitating between ROBLES and JUAREZ, unable to decide between them, while "he would be content with either, were t'other dear charmer away."

I am satisfied, however, from the indications, that although the President may at one time have been inclined to wait until ROBLES played out his hand among the political gamblers of MEXICO, he awaits his plans no longer,—and that the delay in recognizing a Government in that country springs from some other motive. The Liberals will hardly stultify themselves by attempting to take up any other leader in place of JUAREZ: for the latter, assuming the position of President by virtue of the Constitution, stands upon firmer ground than could be gained by another.

My own impression is that unless some unexpected event transpires in MEXICO, the President will not definitely determine the question of receiving Señor MATA until towards the middle of January,—and that, in the meantime, the chances are decidedly in favor of his reception.

The treaty which Señor MATA is empowered to negotiate with the United States would cover the cession of right of way across any part of MEXICO, the opening of the country to American colonization and capital, and the establishment of free ports at the termini of any transit routes from ocean to ocean. Of the money which the United States should agree to pay for these concessions, one-third is offered to be set apart for the improvement of these free ports, so as to make them safe and secure harbors. This latter clause, doubtless, is suggested under the Tehuantepec influence, and is designed to provide the means for constructing the expensive break-water at Ventosa on the Pacific, without which that harbor must always be exceedingly unsafe. S.

THE NEW PENSION BILL—AN EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME FOR DEPLETING THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

A grand combination is forming here for an overpowering attack upon the Senate, soon after the reassembling of Congress, to procure the passage of the Pension bill, which was engineered through the House of Representatives a few days ago. This certainly is one of the most extraordinary bills that ever slipped through either branch of Congress. How it happened to pass the lower House it would be difficult to tell. True, it received a very heavy vote, but I have scarcely been able to find a single man who voted for it who does not say, without hesitation, that it ought not to become a law. So strong was the lobby influence in its favor, however, that Representatives had not the moral courage to vote against it, and scores of them to-day are praying most fervently for its rejection by the Senate. This is notorious, as any one can readily ascertain by a little inquiry. If the question upon it had been taken by secret ballot it would not have received forty votes. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, so stated to the House on the day of its passage, and nobody doubted or challenged his assertion.

The bill as originally reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, would have drained the Treasury of over $11,000,000 per annum. The amended bill as it passed, will not materially reduce the aggregate amount. The original bill provided that a full pension should be granted all soldiers who served in the war of 1812, or the Indians, for a period of three months, and to all who were in actual battle, although they might not have served two days. The bill that passed gives a pension to all who served sixty days of $50 per annum, all who served six months and over, $75 per annum, and all who served a year or were in battle, $96 per annum; so that the amendment is likely to increase rather than diminish the amount that will be required to carry out its provisions. These results are derived from official information obtained at the Pension Office.

If this bill is a just one, the country has been guilty of serious and long-continued wrong to Revolutionary soldiers and their widows. By the Revolutionary Pension Laws, no one who served for less than six months received any pension whatever, those who served that length of time received $24 per annum, the twelve months' men received $48, and those who served two entire years or over, $96. Thus it will be seen that it is proposed to pay a soldier of the war of 1812, who served only sixty days—receiving his full pay the while, and a bounty land warrant worth $150 besides—$50 per year, while the soldier who sustained the suffering and toil of the Revolutionary struggle for one hundred and fifty days, taking his pay in sadly depreciated Continental money, has never been paid a dollar by way of pension!

It certainly is to be hoped that the Senate will hesitate a while before it concludes to indorse a measure so strangely inconsistent with the past policy of the Government, so unnecessary and so uncalled for. It is not the soldiers nor their widows who are pressing this measure; nor will they obtain its benefits, in a majority of cases, if it becomes a law. The crowds of speculators who throng the portals of Congress and are boring members thus to open the Treasury doors for them, will get the lion's share of the money. If they succeed in this case, their next move will be to get pensions for the soldiers of the Mexican war—and there is no argument in favor of the pending bill that would not be just as sound in behalf of pensions for the survivors of that service. Unless the Senate shall have the courage to check this scheme just where it is, the door will be opened from which millions upon millions of money must necessarily be taken from the Treasury. E.

Another Fugitive Slave Case at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The brig *W. Purrington*, which arrived below, yesterday, was visited by Deputy-Sheriff IRESS with a writ of *habeas corpus* for the person of a slave, alleged to be on board, who had secreted himself before the vessel left Wilmington, N. C., and when the Captain was unable to return on account of head winds. The fugitive was not on board, the Captain alleging that he had escaped on the night of the 26th, he supposed, having swam to the shore.

Condition of the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The Ohio River from this point down continues in elegant order for boating, and rates of freight are low to all points with plenty of boats.

The Will of the Late Augustus Thorndike.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

It is stated that the will of the late AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, will be contested by his son-in-law, Lieut. MANIX, whose wife was cut off from sharing the property equally with the other heirs. RUFUS CHOATE and other eminent counsel, are said to be retained.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The mails per the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* will close at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. She will sail for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, at noon.

The New Shore-Line Railroad from New-York to Boston.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The new Shore-Line Railroad from New-York to Boston, *via* Providence, will open for regular travel on Thursday morning, the 8 A. M. train from New-York running in connection with this line on and after that day.

Meeting of Grocers in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

A meeting of the grocers was held this afternoon, for the purpose of considering the action of the Legislature of Cedar in agreeing to abolish the tax on coffee after the first of January. They resolved that there is no just cause for the proposed change, and insist on the continuance of a tax of two per cent. A Committee was appointed to confer with New-York and Baltimore in regard to the matter.

Important from Albany.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE—THE LOCATION TO BE ON OLD ORCHARD SHOALS—COST OF THE TROOPS ON STATEN ISLAND, ETC.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The Commissioners of Quarantine met the State Officers at the Executive Chamber this morning and presented their report on the removal of the Quarantine. Capt. HERMAN, who was appointed by the General Government to survey and report upon the feasibility and expense of the construction of an island on the West Bank of Old Orchard Shoals, reported strongly in favor of the latter. His surveys and estimates show that an island of five acres can be constructed on Old Orchard Shoals, as far as the purposes of a Quarantine, at a cost of $120,000. The Commissioners recommend the construction of this island and the immediate erection thereon of suitable Quarantine buildings.

The State Officers, by an unanimous vote, adopted the report of the Commissioners. This settles the question of location finally.

It is understood that the Government of the United States will, when the Quarantine is established at Orchard Shoal, remove the public stores to Staten Island.

The returns from the Adjutant-General's Department shows that the cost of maintaining the troops at Staten Island, from the 11th of September to the 1st of January, will be $60,000.

The Canal Board to-day extended the time for the payment of the indebtedness on the bonds given by the Sackett's Harbor or Reciprocity Bank as security for the Canal deposits.

A resolution being before the Board declaring a certain contract void, because made with a clerk in the office of a Collector of Canal Tolls, a remonstrance was presented by the contractor on the ground that the State law forbidding canal contracts to be taken by any legislative or State officer, was in conflict with section 3, article 7, of the amended Constitution, which declares that all contracts shall be given to the lowest bidder.

The resolution was withdrawn, thus indorsing the presumed unconstitutionality of the law.

The consideration of Mr. RUGGLES' petition to Congress for aid in improvements at Oswego and Buffalo was postponed till Thursday.

Intervention of France in Cuban Affairs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

It is reported on the authority of General U. S. RILEAU that strong efforts are making by the Spanish authorities of Cuba to induce France to intervene and prevent the success of the revolutionary movement which it is expected will soon break out. A large number of Americans are now in Cuba to aid the movement, and are confident of success if France does not interfere. A Cuban gentleman, just from the Island, says that the people and a part of the army are ready for the revolution, but fear the intervention of the European Powers.

Boarding of the Brig Anglo-Saxon by the British Steamer Ajax.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Capt. GRAY, of the brig *Anglo-Saxon*, at this port from the Coast of Africa, states that his vessel was boarded Oct. 27, by the British war-steamer *Ajax*, and detained over an hour for the examination of the ship's papers, when he was allowed to proceed.

Departure of Another Party of Filibusters from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

A suspicious looking schooner, supposed to have had on board a party of filibusters, went to sea yesterday. The U. S. Revenue Cutter fired a blank shot and then a shotted gun at them, but the schooner kept in shoal water and escaped.

It is reported that Collector HATCH is collecting a large force, and has chartered a steamer to prevent filibuster expeditions to Nicaragua.

State Canal Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The Convention met in Voorhies Hall at noon. About 400 delegates were present. A. H. HOYT, of Onondaga, was chosen permanent President, with a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Chairman made a brief speech, when he appointed a Business Committee. A letter was read from Canal Auditor BARTOW, and referred to the Business Committee. After an unimportant debate, the Convention adjourned until 3 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. The Business Committee asked for further time to make a report, and their request was granted.

A Committee was appointed to wait on Ex-Governor HUNT and invite him to a seat in the Convention.

A list of the delegates was then presented.

Mr. L. B. CROCKER, of Oswego, offered a resolution that, it is the sense of the Convention that the subject of the Northern Pacific Railroad is a legitimate subject for the consideration of the Convention.

A long debate ensued upon this. The resolution was finally laid on the table.

The Business Committee, not being ready to report at 5 o'clock, the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7 o'clock. The Business Committee offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature, during the approaching session, to enact a law providing for the submission to the people of the question of the authorizing of a loan for the full payment of the Canal Debt existing on the first day of January, 1859.

Resolved, That the further work of the completion of the enlargement should be provided for by a law to be passed at the earliest possible day in the session, raising the money by a direct tax, to be applied to the completion of the remaining work of the enlargement of the Erie, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca Canals, in accordance with existing plans and contracts, and giving to the other canals such appropriations as their necessities may require; the sum thus raised by tax to be expended in such a manner as to secure the greatest possible depth of water in the canals on the opening of navigation next Spring. The dredging of the old line of the Canal through the Cayuga marshes is an essential part of this plan of expenditure.

Resolved, That, in justice to the creditors of the State, an Interest bill should be enacted allowing interest on all Commissioners' drafts, given for work done after the suspension in 1856.

Resolved, That a due regard for the rights of the citizens of this State, transporting freight upon the railroads created by the State, requires the passage of a law providing for the publication of the rates of freight on railroads at stated periods, for the equalization of way with thorough freights, at a *pro rata* established by law, with stringent penalties for violation, and a provision forbidding the increase of the Winter tariff to a rate exceeding twenty per cent above the lowest rate charged during the season of canal navigation.

Resolved, That the true remedy for the existing financial embarrassments of the State and the slow progress of our Public Works will be found in the repeal of the laws of 1851, releasing tolls on railroads, and such legislation as will subject the railway corporations for whose advantage it was passed to the conditions upon which they were permitted to carry freight by the laws of 1847.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to protect the commerce of the waters over which its jurisdiction extends, and that we therefore cordially approve the principles embodied in the memorial now pending before the Canal Board, asking for an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the lakes and harbors of Buffalo and Oswego, and for a reimbursement of the moneys expended by the State on the Harbor works of those ports.

The first resolution was adopted after a brief debate.

The second resolution was adopted after inserting "Genesee Valley and Black River Canals, and the enlargement of the locks of the Champlain Canal," immediately after the words "Cayuga and Seneca Canals."

The third resolution was adopted after debate.

The fourth resolution was unanimously adopted.

The fifth resolution elicited a debate which lasted three hours, but was finally adopted.

The sixth resolution was unanimously adopted.

A resolution against granting passes to legislative and judicial officers was also adopted.

A motion for the appointment of a State Central Committee of eighteen, was carried.

A motion to petition the Canal Board to ask the Legislature for a reduction of the Canal tolls was pending when the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Wanderer and the Cargo of Africans.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Dec. 24, 1858.

I arrived at this place last evening from Macon, Ga. The object of the present letter is to inform you, agreeably to promise, of any matters or points bearing the introduction of the African negroes by the schooner *Wanderer*. The fullest proofs have, at last, passed before my own eyes, dissipating all further doubt upon the subject. I have just seen the identical negroes brought from Africa by Captain CORRY, or his subordinates. They are the real unmistakable Congo negroes. They came here from Macon, Ga. Though they cannot understand a word they will repeat with excellent pronunciation every word spoken to them. They evince much curiosity in what is passing around them, and appear desirous to understand our language. They are a fine, athletic race of negroes, much superior to those described as engraved on board the *Erie*.

The presence of these strange beings in this place in such large numbers creates a great deal of excitement, and crowds are thronging from all parts to get a sight of them. Meantime fierce discussions are heard on all sides as to the propriety of reopening the Slave-trade. The Negroes, who appear to be in the hands of speculators, will go down the Alabama River this evening upon the steamer *St. Nicholas*. As I shall also take passage on the same boat, I shall not omit the opportunity to learn all the particulars I can concerning the manner of their introduction into the country, and also their destination. You may assure your readers that there is no longer the shadow of a doubt that, so far as the successful landing of a cargo of native Africans upon our Southern coast can effect that result, the African Slave-trade has actually been reopened.

Commending these facts to the vigilant Marshal RUFFNER, who once seized, ransacked, and then released the *Wanderer* and sent her on her naval mission, I close by subscribing myself SPECTATOR.

CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE WILD AFRICANS.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 23.

We learn from passengers on board the *St. Mary's*, which arrived from Florida, yesterday, that Deputy-Marshal ERWIN GORDON had arrested, on Jekyl Island, an African that gave every evidence of recent importation. He was taken on board the *St. Mary's* at Brunswick, with the view of bringing him to this city, but not having a clearance, the Marshal took him ashore again for the purpose of procuring one, when the steamer, having no time to delay, according to the rules, stood off from the wharf, and took her departure, leaving Mr. GORDON and his prize behind.

SINCE the above was written, Marshal GORDON and Collector MARNY have arrived with their captive, by the Gulf road, and deposited him for safe keeping in the barracks. There were a number in the camp, when the Marshal approached it, but they all scampered like wild beasts, at the suggestion of an interpreter, and only two were taken, one of which subsequently made his escape.

THE IMPORTATION OF AFRICANS.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, 17th inst.

We copy in another column an article from the Augusta *Dispatch*, giving further information concerning the landing of the Africans by the *Wanderer*. There seems to be no more doubt that the cargo has been landed—that some of them were bought in Georgia and some in South Carolina. As far as the Africans themselves are concerned, we have not the slightest doubt that their condition has been greatly benefitted, and that they have been removed from barbarism, and brought within the humanizing influence of our beneficent religion and institutions. Some have asked, does this practical illustration of the feasibility of reopening the trade produce no change in opinion? Not at all. We have viewed the whole question strictly as one of political economy in its direct bearing upon the institution of Slavery in South Carolina. We have not permitted ourself to be supported beyond this view of the case by the alluring prospect of territorial expansion, or the acquisition of sectional strength in the Federal Congress. Nor do we mean by this to attach any small importance to these ideas. We only mean to exercise circumspection in pursuing them. In warfare, it too frequently happens that an impetuous concentration of all available power for the purpose of carrying a particular point makes an exposure elsewhere, and entails defeat. Precisely such do we regard this effort to secure territorial expansion or sectional strength through the reopening of the Slave-trade. We believe that its result would be to snatch the sceptre of sovereignty from the hands of the cotton planter and subject him to the mercy of the commission merchant and the manufacturer. The planter's position is now one of pride and power. He cultivates a staple that is absolutely indispensable to the world. If the supply he brings in the market be limited, then he dictates to the manufacturer. But if the supply be excessive, then he obeys the mandate, not a dictator, but an abject dependent. He is told that the market is glutted; that the foreign and New-England manufacturer has sufficient to meet the demand; that his produce is a drug in the market. What is his remedy? What will it avail him that he has bought his labor cheap? He still has that labor to support. Whether he sells his produce at five cents or four cents, or gave but two hundred dollars for his prime negroes, he still has them to feed and support; he still has to pay for medical attendance. These are pressing demands against him. What is his alternative? Must he return his produce to his fields and wait for better prices? That would be useless, for the same cause that produced the decline would still be in operation. He might and would, from absolute necessity, imitate the Cuban planter—neglect the sick and infirm, and work to death the prime. Still, there would be demands against him, and the necessity of selling be absolute and imperative. What, then, would become of his pride and his independence? Instead of a dictator, he would come in the market an abject petitioner; and, when the buyer who obeys the manufacturer talks of a glutted market, would be a beggar for the best that could be given him. The picture is not overdrawn. When capital rules labor, it rules imperiously. Southern cotton planters are identified with their labor, and can be as much ground down by the manufacturing capital of Lowell and Manchester, as though they were operatives at the loom. If the operatives are not sufficient, then they are independent of their employer. If they are but enough, equality exists. If they are superabundant, then the operatives are dependent, without any remedy against injustice and oppression, and are essentially slaves. If the cotton planters produce less than the world demands, they are independent and hold the cotton sceptre, but if they produce a superabundance—then the sceptre passes from their hands, and they, as much so as the superabundant operatives of Manchester, become absolute dependants. Would such a state of things benefit the South? Yet this is the exposure which it will make if allured into this struggle for territorial expansion, for Federal votes, and for cheap negroes. We are not at all alarmed by the landing of these Africans by the *Wanderer*; we have no apprehensions from the smuggled trade; we are perfectly willing that our navy should exercise the utmost vigilance, and that Capt. CORRY should run the blockade—because we [illegible] this smuggle trade, violative though it be of the faith of the South, and in this respect disgraceful, cannot throw into the South a number of Africans sufficient to produce any violent influence upon the market value of the cotton.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 27.

The United States officers caught one young, wild African at Jekyl Island last week, and brought him here on Saturday. The negro has since absquatulated, and the officials are engaged in searching for him, while scores have been transported by railroad and steamers throughout the South. The United States Marshal has been requested to resign, but refuses to do so. He will probably, though, be generally thought blameless.

The *Wanderer* case has been postponed in consequence of the continued absence of witnesses.

New-Jersey State Teachers' Association.

The New-Jersey State Teachers' Association assembled at the Lyceum Hall, Jersey City, at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, agreeably to announcement, —President PARKER in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, the delegate from Monmouth County.

His Honor Mayor GARRETT then welcomed the Association to the city and offered its members the hospitalities of its citizens. He also read a resolution of the Common Council, tendering the use of the Council Chamber for the evening meetings of the Association.

DAVID GOULD, Esq., President of the Board of Education, followed Mayor GARRETT in an address of welcome, and alluded in fitting terms to the great work already accomplished by the teachers of New-Jersey through the instrumentality of this organization. He also spoke of the great progress of the cause of Education in the State, and assured the Association of the hearty sympathy of himself and his colleagues in the object of this meeting.

President PARKER responded, returning the thanks of his associates for the cordial and hearty welcome thus offered by the city authorities. He referred to the intimate relation which the cause of true Education bears to the welfare, progress and happiness of the individual, the family, the community, the State, the nation and the race. He said that Education as at present understood deals a powerful blow at the evils of human society; that the vice and crime which stalk abroad at noonday were to be remedied only by the universal diffusion of the blessings of Education.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were then read, and the annual committees were appointed; after which, Dr. FRANK TUTHILL was introduced by the President. Dr. TUTHILL occupied about three quarters of an hour in a most comprehensive and practical speech upon the true aims and objects of Education. He illustrated his views by apt allusions to the methods of teaching various branches, contending that the true solution of the teacher was not to cram the memory with dry facts, but to inspire a love for study, to create an interest in the current topics, and thus to fashion the mind with a true spirit of research. He closed with an interesting description of the "District School as it was," and doubted whether Noah WEBSTER and Father DABOL, were they to reappear on earth, would be able to sustain an examination for grade—a certificate under the present method of examination in the New-York City schools.

After the disposal of various forms of miscellaneous business, the Association adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock P. M.

At the evening session, an interesting address was delivered by T. W. VALENTINE, Esq., of Brooklyn. The characteristics of "Young America," as exhibited by the "fast" youths of the present, perverse and wicked generation, were portrayed with a master hand. The audience claimed a lively attention, participating which the Association adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

This evening, at 7½ o'clock, a lecture will be delivered by Prof. JOHN S. HART, LL. D., late Principal of the Central High School of Philadelphia. The meeting and of which a session of to-day will be devoted to the more important business connected with the cause of Education in the State.

Interesting from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY—GENERAL DOUGLAS AND LADY ON BOARD—HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED, &c.

The *Empire City*, Capt. H. P. GRIFFIN, left New-Orleans the 20th inst., at 6 A. M., entered Morris harbor at 10½ P. M. the 22d, and left for this port the following day at 5 P. M. She arrived last night. She has experienced heavy weather nearly the entire passage.

The Hon. SAMUEL A. DOUGLAS and family came passengers on the *Empire City* from Havana, having passed a week in that City, recipients of a cordial welcome tendered them on all sides.

The health of Havana is good. More strangers than ever before at the same time are said to throng the various hotels.

The Habaneros were "powerfully exercised" with regard to that portion of President BUCHANAN's message relative to Cuban matters. It had been received with the greatest disgust by the "loud and lish" consumers, which had resulted in a mass-meeting and a memorial to the Queen, to go to the mother country by the first steamer, deprecating the sale of their "birth-right" for any "mess of pottage" whatever.

Freights continue dull. Exchange is quoted as follows: London, 12¾@13 per cent. premium; New-York, 2¾@3¼ per cent. premium; New-Orleans, 1 per cent. premium; Paris, par @ ½ per cent. discount.

Sugars are a trifle lower; stock, 20,000 boxes. A decline of ⅛@¼ real per arroba, for Nos. 11 and 12, is conceded. Present price 9@9½ reals per arroba.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 25th inst. General SCOTT was at Key West, and would leave for New-Orleans in the steamer *Galveston*, on the 26th inst., touching at Mobile.

The holidays had produced a general quietness in the Havana markets. Sugars were unchanged. Molasses, 4@4½ reals. Sterling Exchange, 12@12¾ per cent. premium, and on New-York without change.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 25th inst., is below. Her news is interesting.

The new Spanish officers had made overtures to the French Government to intervene to prevent any revolutionary movement contemplated by the inhabitants of Cuba. General CONCHA was not consulted in the matter.

There was good reason to believe there was a revolutionary movement on foot among the people of Cuba.

Interesting Indian Advices—The Boundary Lines.

The following letter has been received at the Indian Bureau, from the Commissioners now engaged in surveying the Indian boundary lines:

CAMP RANDOLPH,

Near the 100th Meridian, W. L., Nov. 22, 1858.

SIR: We have delayed writing to the Department since our arrival at this post, until we could do so in a manner satisfactory to you. We are now encamped within sight of Major VAN DORN's command, on Otter Creek.

We have a good observatory, and our instruments are all in excellent order. We are likely to winter at this post, as it will take fully three months to the consent of the Indians to believe the accurate initial point of the 100th meridian can be established; it is an important boundary, and requires great labor. Two days' incident upon ascertaining the true longitude, astronomical observations, and it requires at least two full moons, and probably three, before the result can be known with sufficient accuracy for the operations we are under the protection of Major VAN DORN, an officer of great experience and merit. He has recently inflicted the severest chastisement upon the Comanches residing on the Canadian River than they have ever received, and it was a punishment they richly merited.

This same gang of Indians, under Rib BUFFALO HUMP, have for a long time been committing murder and theft on the western frontier of Texas, and recently threatened Fort Arbuckle, when that post was left unprotected. The hostile attitude assumed by these Indians has occasioned a delay of our work for the past three months; but we are now happy to inform you that, through the vigilance and exertions of Major VAN DORN, and the officers accompanying his command, that this frontier and the frontier of Western Texas, is not likely to be molested again, for a long time, by these marauding rascals.

They have kept this whole country in a constant state of alarm and anxiety. They have now disappeared, and nothing to be seen of them since the fight at the Witchita village. Major VAN DORN and command, however, are scouting all the time, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season. We have had snow a foot deep at this post during the past fortnight.

We are thus particular in writing to you, Sir, respecting the peaceable condition of this frontier, feeling confident that the information will be agreeable to your department.

We will write by every opportunity, and endeavor to report to the satisfaction of the Government the successful operation of our field employment. The health of all the party is good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. H. JONES,
H. M. C. BROWN,
U. S. Surveyors Ind. Boundary Lines.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX, Com. Ind. Affairs.

P. S.—Major VAN DORN has entirely recovered from his very dangerous wounds, and is now preparing to head a scouting party.

Two Africanz Explorers—White Races in the Interior of Africa.

The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Dec. 4, publishes the following extract from a private letter, giving tidings of the adventurous explorers BARTH and SPEKE, and intelligence—which probably needs corroboration—of the existence of white races in the heart of Africa.

"KANEMBU, May 9, 1858.

Day before yesterday, I heard from Capt. BARTH and Mr. OVERWEG. They have reached the great African inland lake, and are now occupied in making explorations and researches on its shores. They are in excellent health and spirits, and consequently returning to Zanzibar in the month of September. According to the information I have gathered concerning the countries south of Abyssinia, the source of the Soubat is a large lake lying southward of Abyssinia. In the vicinity of this lake, are to be found several white tribes, viz.: the Amara, the Conso, the Amarakoka, and the Rendika. The two first named stand upon a level with the Abyssinians in respect to civilization. They all seem to be remnants of the ancient 'Church in Ethiopia.' I am now preparing a map of these countries.

It is reported here that Mr. BARTH has been appointed Consul at Zanzibar."

Boston and New-York Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer was quite amused upon reading your article, "New-York in Danger," in this morning's paper, as it is a well-known fact that Boston merchants have for the past five years been making great efforts to induce their domestic commission houses to withdraw from New-York; but they understand their interest too well to do so. With regard to the importation of foreign goods, every merchant of experience must admit we do not successfully compete with foreigners in the importation of dry goods, therefore the business is almost wholly monopolized by foreign houses in this City.

As to the importance of this market for the distribution of goods, allow the writer to give the opinion of the most extensive dry-goods jobber in Boston, and at the present time (if the writer is not mistaken) President of the Boston Board of Trade. This well-known merchant, while in conversation with the writer, remarked that "Merchants come to

ARRIVALS IN FRANCE.

Return of the Emperor to Paris—Meeting of Corps-Législatif—The Government Address—Imperial speech—Discussions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1856.

The Paris fair, 40-day, is divided between the visitors from by a duty, yesterday, against Mr. Thurber, Indian, and the spread addressed to the Chinese, at Kiddenstones, by Mr. Bonner, Mr. H. H. against Mr. Lower Broadway,

The Sun and Evening Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1866.

THE DAILY SUN.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE EVENING TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived last night, from New-Orleans on the 20th and Havana on the 22d inst. Having experienced heavy weather during the passage, she put into Charleston harbor, where she remained from Sunday evening until Tuesday morning. Details of the voyage will be found elsewhere.

The Board of Supervisors, a portion of the time in session with the Mayor, Recorder and Common Council, have been engaged during the week in considering the claims presented by Mr. BLYDENBURGH against the City, for extra services rendered in connection with the sale of the Croton Aqueduct property. The claims were finally disposed of by the Board, and the Comptroller directed to pay the amounts allowed. The Board also adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal the law authorizing the sale of the Croton Aqueduct property, and to vest the title in the City. The Board also adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to purchase a site for a Lunatic Asylum, and to erect the necessary buildings thereon, at a cost not exceeding $500,000. The Board also adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to purchase a site for a Hospital for Incurables

stood well for the Presidency, for this benevolent institution, and were all, without exception, in high spirits.

THE FIFTH WARD LYCEUM SCHOOL.—The annual festival of this institution will be held to-day, at the Hall No. 127 Avenue A, near Tenth-street. The exercises will commence at 11 o'clock. A dinner will be given to the children, and gifts will be distributed. The ceremony altogether will be one of a most interesting character.

Police Reports.

COMMITMENT OF BURGLARS.—It will be remembered that an attempt was made on Sunday evening to blow up the safe in the soap and candle store of Mr. D. S. Brown, No. 10 Peck-slip, when John Crutcher, on being pursued by the officers, jumped out of the third-story window upon the pavement, and was arrested, while his confederates made their escape. The Police kept on the look-out for them, and yesterday arrested John Dunn and John Hampton, who were identified as the confederates of Crutcher. The trio were yesterday brought before Justice Welsh for examination. Like most of the New-York burglars of late years, they were mere boys, the oldest being not over seventeen years of age. John Crutcher presented a pitiable sight; his face being so swollen from the injuries he received in falling upon the pavement, that it was difficult to distinguish his features, which presented a appearance very similar to the well-pummelled countenance of a prize-fighter. His companions, Dunn and Hampton, were fine specimens of the genus Rhesus Rabbit,—long-necked, beetle-headed, porcupine-haired, and shirtless. Hampton belongs to a family of thieves. One of his brothers was sent up to Sing Sing a few days ago, and another is now awaiting trial for stealing a bar of gold from a broker's office in Wall-street. They were all committed for trial.

ARREST OF CARE IN WATER-STREET.—Some days ago we stated that James Leahy, Michael Lynch and a boy named Stapleton, were arrested on a charge of wilfully setting fire to the liquor store No. 370 Water-street on the night of the 14th inst. An examination of the case was had on Monday before Justice Connery, and resulted in the committal of Leahy and Lynch for trial. It seems that by the advice and connsel of Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, the boy Stapleton was admitted as State's evidence. His confession has already been published. Thomas Leahy says he is 35 years of age; was born in Ireland; is a liquor dealer, and lived at No. 64 Eldridge-street. Michael Lynch says he is 35 years of age; was born in Ireland; lives at No. 10 Forsyth-street, and is a mason by trade. In reference to the charge preferred against them, they both declare their innocence. Judge Sweeny, counsel for Leahy, moved to have his client admitted to bail, but the motion was denied by the Court. The accused were both committed to prison—Lynch as principal, and Leahy as accessory in the fact. Judge Sweeny intimated that he would apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court to have his client admitted to bail.

RESULT OF CONJUGAL SYMPATHY.—Charles Schoendahl was yesterday arrested, charged with opening the door of a cell in the Twenty-second-Ward Station-house, and allowing his wife, who was confined there, to escape. It appears that she had been arrested at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday last, on a charge of passing counterfeit $20 bills on the Brandon Bank, Vt., and was brought to this City and placed in a cell at the above Station-house. Her husband, who called to see her on Monday evening, in the absence of the doorman, opened her cell with a false key, and she, taking advantage of her opportunity, made her escape, and has thus far managed to keep clear of the Police. The man was arrested by Officer Bowles, and taken to the Station-house, and was committed by Justice Connery to answer the charge.

MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PICTURES.—Officer Verdon, yesterday, arrested Matthew O'Brien, Ann Sheldon and Geo. Fowler, on a charge of entering the house of Mrs. Sarah J. Davis, No. 11 Hammond-street, during her absence, on the 27th inst., and wilfully and maliciously destroying a number of pictures, valued at $75. The accused were taken before Justice Quackenbos, who held O'Brien to bail in the sum of $300, and committed the others, in default of bail.

THE WIFE-ABANDONMENT CASE.—The examination of Alfred W. Upham, on a charge of abandoning and deserting his wife, was continued, yesterday afternoon, before Justice Welsh. Several witnesses on behalf of the complainant were examined in regard to the financial condition of Mr. Upham, and testified to his ability to support a wife, if he were so inclined. The further hearing of the case was then postponed to Thursday next.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Eliza Mocidoon, residing at No. 140 Thirty-sixth-street, attempted to commit suicide on Monday evening by jumping off the dock at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. Her rash purpose was frustrated by the interposition of a private watchman, who took her out of the water and gave her into the hands of the Police. She was taken to the Station-house for safe keeping.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.—Matthew Quinn, a Glover, was yesterday morning found dead in his bed at his residence in Sixty-seventh-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues. The cause of his death was unknown. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—The delegates from the different Committees of the two factions into which the Democracy of Kings County has been divided for two years past, have agreed upon a basis for a union, provided that their action is ratified by the masses of both sections, which, in the minds of many, is a test that the bargain will not stand. The terms are that the existing Committees are to be dissolved, an election to be held for a City Committee to consist of three members from each Ward, and a County Committee to consist of one member from each Ward and county town. Each Committee appoints an Inspector of Elections, the Aldermen and Supervisors one each, making five in all. No member of the present Committees is eligible for re-election to the new Committees.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court opened yesterday to pass sentence upon the balance of the liquor dealers, convicted of selling intoxicating drinks without license. Only one of the liquor dealers appeared and he was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, with the understanding that if he is convicted again he will be both fined and imprisoned. Warrants were issued to bring the delinquent liquor dealers before the Court on Tuesday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

MR. BEECHER'S LECTURE.—The Rev. H. W. Beecher lectured, last evening, in the Brooklyn Athenæum before the Mercantile Library. Previous to the hour announced for the commencement of the address, the hall was crowded, every available seat and standing-place, from the platform to the door, being occupied. The subject Mr. Beecher discussed was, "The Laws of Sympathy applied to Common Life;" the lecture being the same as the one delivered in New-York a few evenings since.

NORTH BROOKLYN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, the Rev. M. L. Scudder; Vice-President, N. Bergen; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. W. R. Tompkins; Treasurer, W. Morgan; Recording Secretary, J. A. Bunn; Superintendent of Depository, the Rev. Dr. McLaren. By the Treasurer's report it appears that there is a balance in the Treasury of $681 71.

MAN MISSING.—Mr. SAMUEL ROBINSON, bookkeeper in a house at the foot of Robinson-street, New-York, left his residence, No. 264 Gold-street, Brooklyn, on Friday morning last, with the intention of proceeding to his business, since which time he has not been seen by his friends. He had a small sum of money, gold watch and diamond breastpin on his person.

CURIOUS THIEVES.—Two boys were arrested in the Third Precinct Monday night, having in their possession a lot of diaper pins and brass cocks, valued at $20, supposed to have been stolen, and for which an owner is wanted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A laboring man, named JAMES FARREL, residing on Franklin-street, Greenpoint, fell down a flight of stairs at his residence yesterday morning, and received such injuries as to cause almost instant death. He leaves a widow and several children.

A LITERARY BENEFIT.—The concert given at the Athenæum Monday evening for the benefit of the Industrial School Association, netted nearly $1,000.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—The next term of this Court will commence on Monday next. All notes of issue for the calender must be filed at the County Clerk's office on or before Friday next.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate *Brooklyn* was brought to the Navy-Yard on Monday afternoon to receive her armament and stores. The uncertainty of all expectations among naval officers as to what they are to do, or where they are going, is illustrated by the fact that the gentleman who confidently reckoned on being the chief engineer of the *Brooklyn* is probably to-day crossing the Isthmus of Panama, on his way to join the *Merrimac* on the Pacific, in the same capacity.

The repairs to the engine of the *Niagara* will be trifling. No alterations, such as have been predicted, will be made in this fine ship. She will be "overhauled" merely, the necessary repairs made, and her armament will then be put on board, consisting, as at first intended, of the twelve immense shell-guns upon her upper deck. When in full sea trim she will probably be sent to the Pacific: indeed, it would not be strange if, in less than four months, the eagle that perches upon the stern should be looking in at our uneasy Mexican neighbors at the port of Guaymas, in the Gulf of California.

The *St. Louis*, destined for the Gulf squadron, is all ready for sea. No sailing orders, however, have yet been received. Her crew will go on board to-day. There are 1,100 now on board of the *North Carolina*. In the yard there are 2,029 all told, upon the pay rolls. The new sloop is about ready to be launched.

The protracted negotiations of the Secretary of the Navy for the two fine steamers—the *Canada* and *America*—for the Paraguay Expedition, have been brought to a sudden close by the sale of the vessels to the Messrs. Hanson Brothers, for the Louisiana Transportation Company, to be placed upon the route between New-Orleans and Minatitlan. They are to be put in [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
NEW YORK JOURNAL, JAN. 4, 1879.

OF HIGH PARIS MANTILLAS.
VELVET CLOAKS, SATINS, &c.,
AMERICANS ARE
SELLING AT AUCTION
DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHEAP RAINCOATS and DUSTERS.
W. JACKSON, No. 621 BROADWAY, has on hand a very large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable manner. Also, a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SKIRTS.—SLAVEN-SPRINGS ELASTICK SKIRTS, Satisfactory basis; best materials and well made. For sale by retailers generally. Manufactory, 97 and 99 Springs st.; 18 springs, $1 50; 21 springs, $2; 24 springs, $2 50; 27 springs, $3 per doz. C. SLAVEN & SON, 97 and 99 Springs st.

SKIRTS.—SLAVEN-SPRINGS ELASTICK SKIRTS. Satisfactory basis; best materials and well made. For sale by retailers generally. Manufactory, 97 and 99 Springs st.; 18 springs, $1 50; 21 springs, $1 75; 24 springs, $2; 27 springs, $2 50; 30 springs, $3 per doz. C. SLAVEN & SON, 97 and 99 Springs st.

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DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF NEW PARIS MANTILLAS
VELVET CLOAKS, SATINS, &c.,
AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.
W. H. MACKENZIE having this day (Dec. 31) made an assignment of his entire stock, consisting of the above-mentioned goods, to the undersigned, they will offer the same at 50 per cent. less than cost, commencing on Monday, Dec. 30, at 9 A. M., at the store No. 621 Broadway.
HERRMAN & CO.,
No. 621 BROADWAY.
Also open this day a full line of Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Ribbons, Laces, Fancy Goods, &c., at 50 per cent. less than cost.

CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
CLOAKS, SAGUNS AND CIRCULARS,
H. RUBENSTEIN, No. 629 CANAL-ST.,
Will close, on Monday, Dec. 31,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK

AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY, DEC. 10, 1858.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. will sell at auction, under Merchants' Exchange, a desirable stock, without any reserve, being the assortment of the best works of American and English authors.

Auctioneer Services. HUBARD, Auctioneer, 5 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—By order of the residence No. 20 West Seventeenth-st., near 5th-av., on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock precisely. Cars pass within a few doors of the corner. By AUGUSTUS SEYMOUR & SON. Sale to commence in the basement with kitchen furniture, &c. Dining-room furniture, including 14 chairs of solid oak wood, highly polished, 6 legs, two extension tables, and closed sideboard to match; fine cut glass, finely handled knives and forks, carver, steel and fork, and set of engraved glassware, champagne goblets, wines and decanters to match, Bohemian ware, of every description; silver-plated ice pail, fruit and cake baskets, cruets, &c.; fine china dinner and tea sets; French china ornaments, vases, figures, &c.; solid rosewood piano-forte, by Nunns & Clark, with gold bead; Parian marble pitchers, stands, figures, turquoise dishes, plates, cups and saucers; SOLID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ORIGIN OF THE CITY HALL FIRE—THE KNABE, OF THE NORTH BATTERY FIRE CONTRIBUTION—COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS APPOINTED.

The Board met yesterday at 3 P. M.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, asking for an appropriation of $8,700 upon Pier No. 46 North River. Referred.

[The Committee on the investigation as to the origin of the City Hall fire made a report, which contained the following opinion of the Fire Marshal:

NEW-YORK, September, 1858.

To all Whom it may Concern and Committee of the Common Council appointed to investigate into the origin of the City Hall fire:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of your Honorable Body holden Friday, the 24th September inst., a resolution, offered by this House, the Mayor, was adopted requesting me to give a written opinion as to the cause of the fire which destroyed a portion of the City Hall, on the night of the 15th August, 1858.

In submitting my opinion to your Honorable Body I deem it unnecessary to go into a minute narration of all the facts and circumstances of the matter now under your consideration, the detailed testimony being already before you; I shall therefore confine myself to such portions of the testimony as in my belief enables me to arrive at a just conclusion.

It is shown by sworn testimony that at the termination of the fire-works exhibition the remnants of rockets, boards and boxes, were collected and piled together on the roof close to the east and west chimneys, and water thrown upon them; that in about an hour afterwards a fire exhibited itself near the east chimney, when it was put out by Mr. Bevins, the hod-bearer. It is abundantly proven that shortly after it was again visible on the roof in the vicinity of the west chimney, and that it collected a light against the cupola and continued uninterrupted for three-quarters of an hour, at least, and apparently increasing in brilliancy up to within a few minutes of the alarm. From the length of time the latter fire was seen to be burning on the roof without intermission, I am led to believe, from my experience, that there was sufficient heat produced by the burning boxes and boards resting upon the copper roof and soldering to have fired the wood-work underneath it. The very combustible condition of the timbers under the copper, together with the ascending position of the flame-work, caused the fire to spread rapidly toward the base of the cupola; there its progress was stopped for a while, until the passage of smoke and heat forced an opening in the plastered ceiling of the Library room, and at the same time the flames burst forth at the base of the cupola. The appearance of the burnt timbers, together with the statements of witnesses, who first discovered the fire, still further confirm me in my judgment.

There is no evidence, in my opinion, to warrant the hypothesis that the burning owes its origin to the candles used for the illumination; on the contrary it is evident that Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Richardson and others were particularly careful, and examined the rooms, leaving the premises in a safe condition.

In this particular they are fully corroborated by all the forty in the case. Respectfully submitted,

A. S. BAKER Fire Marshal.

It was ordered that the report be printed.

The petition of W. E. Hazard, agent of Miss St. John, to be relieved from an assessment already paid to the Collectors of Assessments, but not credited in that Person, was called up and concurred in. The sum was $291 26.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips was presented in favor of cancelling the sale of the lease of the North Battery pier to Mr. Schultz, the sale as made by the City's auctioneer being, it is alleged, informal. A long debate ensued. Aldermen Tucker and Rose contended that the sale was fair and regular, and in support of the report of the Committee, held that if was altogether too late, now, notwithstanding the affidavits now produced.

Alderman Rose presented an amendment, ordering that the lease to E. Lloyd James, (the party whom Mr. Schultz bid for,) be confirmed, which was carried by 9 to 6. This was substituted for the report.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices presented a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which was slightly amended, passed, and sent to the Councilmen.

Alderman Boole called up the report in favor of paving Fifth-avenue, from Fourth to Forty-second street, with Belgian pavement, the City to pay half and the property-owners on the route the other half. After some debate, the report was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to 5 P. M. to-day.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

DONATIONS—REMISSION OF TAXES—APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The Board met at 5 o'clock last evening.

A resolution was adopted fixing the hour of meeting hereafter at 4 o'clock.

Donations were made as follows: The sum of $300 to the Widows' Methodist Episcopal Home, to enable them to pay an assessment for building a sewer in Forty-second street. Concurred in. A resolution to place the sum of $6,500 to the credit of Mason Louis, widow of Hugh Louis, who lost his life in the late fire in Centre street, was adopted; the interest on said sum to be paid semi-annually. The Board concurred in donating $1,000 to the Northwestern Dispensary; $200 to the Ladies' Depository; and $200 to the Woman's Prison Association. The medical bills of Drs. Van Lier, Lodge and Quackenbush, reported by the Committee on Police, were ordered to be paid.

The indicted officials—the Mayor and Common Council of 1857—were voted $200 for their defence in the matter of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Grant. The Board concurred to remit the tax on the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the Transfiguration Church; also, to correct the tax of the North Presbyterian Church and the Protestant Episcopal Public School Society.

A resolution to open Sixty-fourth street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, was adopted.

The appointment of a large number of Commissioners of Deeds, in place of others who had resigned, or whose terms of office had expired, was concurred in. Adjourned to 4 o'clock to-day.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE OVERCHARGES OF CHARLES W. BAKER—COST OF THE RIOTS OF 1857—EXPENSE OF REPAIRING HARLEM BRIDGE—REPAIRS FOR THE COUNTY JAIL—PAY OF THE CLERKS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS—THE POLICE FORCE INCREASED—REORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT—THE NEW CITY HALL.

The Board met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

Mr. Blunt presented a preamble and resolution, reciting that the Committee on Annual Taxes had made a report at a previous meeting in favor of paying C. W. Baker's bills for stationery, and that the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Blunt) had made a further report, in which it was intimated that if Mr. R. H. Connolly, the County Clerk, had purchased the articles bought of Mr. Baker "from a first-class house, and of first hands," they would have cost only $1,108 20, instead of $3,439 84, as charged in Mr. Baker's bill, and that the President had ruled this further report out of order; the resolution declared that the County should purchase all needed articles at the very lowest market prices when cash was paid for them.

Mr. Blunt thought the preamble and resolution were presented very unseasonably. The bill of McSpedon & Baker had been referred back to the Committee, and now Mr. Blunt offered a resolution which was germane to the same subject. He thought they should wait for the report of the Committee. He moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Rowe objected to laying them on the table until they had been read. He denied that the resolutions had anything to do with the subject referred to the Committee.

The Clerk read the resolutions, and the Board refused to lay them on the table.

Mr. Bell moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. Mr. Blunt seconded the motion, and it was carried.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $66 75, to be paid to Company E, of the Eleventh Regiment, for services during the riot in June, 1857, was adopted.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of paying J. H. Hobart Ward $147 for ammunition furnished during the riots of June and July, 1857. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of paying $680 76 for repairs to Harlem Bridge, and of applying to the Legislature for the passage of a law requiring that Westchester County shall pay half of these expenses, and of all expenses of the kind incurred hereafter, inasmuch as that county was as much benefited by such repairs as the County of New-York. After some debate, a motion to amend the report by excluding the clause providing that Westchester County should pay half of the expenses, was carried, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on County Officers reported adversely to the proposed further repairs of the County Jail, and asked to be discharged from a further consideration of the subject. The Board refused to discharge them and the subject was recommitted.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, to whom was referred the petition of Mary A. Scarza, whose husband, a Policeman, was killed in the riot in the Sixth Ward, last July, for a donation of $2,000, reported adversely to the petition on the ground that the Board had no power to grant it.

A communication was received from a committee of employes of the Commissioner of Records, representing that they had been discharged by their employer and asking the Board to authorize the County Treasurer to pay them $2,720 96, now due them. The communication was referred.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of increasing the pay of Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police District $1 per day for by this Council, to take effect immediately after the Board shall have declared itself to be so.

Mr. Rapsey presented an ordinance to amend the ordinance "To regulate the Finance Department," approved May 21, 1858. This document provides for a Bureau or County Expenditure, the chief of which shall be called the "Chief Clerk" —shall have charge of all accounts in favor of, and against, this County; and shall be aided by an auditor, a book-keeper, an assistant book-keeper, an assistant clerk, and a messenger. The compensation of these officers is not provided for, but in the ordinance are blanks, intended to be filled in with the amounts of their several salaries. The ordinance was laid over.

Mr. Rapsey presented the report of the Committee on the New City Hall, which presented and favored the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That application be made to the next Legislature for a modification of the existing laws in relation to building a new City Hall, so as to embrace plans, such provision of the law of 1857 as was made in the second section of the same; and also to authorize the raising of such additional sum of money as may be required, and in the manner at present provided by law.

Resolved, That the sum of ——— be and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expenses of plans made by order of the Special Committee on the new City Hall.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported a resolution directing that the bill of Charles W. Baker, amounting to $1,877 48, for stationery furnished for the December election, be paid.

Mr. Bell, one of the Committee, said it had occurred to him, since signing the report, that perhaps the Board of Supervisors had nothing to do with this bill, as it was contracted for articles furnished to the City, and not to the County. Mr. Bell moved that it be referred back, with instructions to the Committee to take the opinion of the legal adviser of the Board with regard to the mooted point. This, after some debate, was agreed to.

The Board adjourned to *Friday*, 1 P. M.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—ELECTION OF WARDEN OF THE CITY PRISON—APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS RESCINDED—REPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Board met yesterday afternoon.

A number of unimportant requisitions were read and referred to the appropriate Committees. The Warden of the Penitentiary complained exceedingly of the quality of the hay he had received lately for the use of the cattle employed on the Island. Governor Smith indorsed the complaint as well-founded from his personal observation. Several bundles opened in his presence were in the centre unfit for anything but manure. In consequence, the horses, &c., are in a very bad condition. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Dr. C. W. Packard's appointment as Deputy-Resident Physician on Blackwell's Island, was received and ordered on file. Mr. Tappan, Superintendent of Randall's Island, returned thanks on behalf of the children for the entertainment they had enjoyed on Christmas. The Hibernia Engine Company was particularly remembered, as was Mr. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Gibbons. David S. Baker, Foreman of Engine Company No. 15, requested permission to visit the institution to-morrow with D. D. Tomkins and the Company from Albany which he represents. On motion by Mr. Oliver, $30 were appropriated for the reception of the Company. Governors Townsend and Smith voted against the appropriation. Governor T. stated that he was in favor of putting an end to spending money in this manner.

Governor B. F. Pinckney offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, A large sum of money is now on special deposit in the Shoe and Leather Bank, (having been seized by the Police,) the proceeds of lotteries and lottery policies, and tickets entitled to draw certain prizes in lotteries in other States, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Board, or such counsel as the Committee on Out-Door Poor may select, be directed to institute legal proceedings immediately to recover the amount so seized for the benefit of the Department.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Warden of City Prison. Governor W. T. Pinckney nominated Charles Sutton, formerly Warden at Bellevue Hospital. Governors Pinckney and Denny were appointed tellers. Eight ballots were cast, all of which were for Mr. Sutton. He was, therefore, declared unanimously elected. Mr. S. is a Republican. On motion of Governor Oliver, the subject of providing a residence for the Warden outside of the Tombs was referred to the Committee on City Prison.

Governor B. F. Pinckney endeavored to call up the resolution increasing the salary of Drs. Ranney and Ranger to $2,000. It was made the special order for the meeting to be held three weeks from last evening.

Governor W. T. Pinckney moved that the resolution directing the payment of $150 per annum to the *Leader* for the publication of the proceedings of the Board be rescinded. Governor Pinckney said that these had been no full or regular publication of the proceedings of the Board in that paper. All they gained from the appropriation was the paper itself, which was sent gratuitously to the individual members. If they paid this sum to the *Leader* they ought to pay $300 or $400 to the daily papers for sending reporters to every meeting. If this action were not rescinded he should vote for presenting $150 to each of the reporters who were present.

Governors B. F. Pinckney and Oliver expressed similar views, and the resolution appropriating the above-named amount to the *Leader* was unanimously rescinded.

The weekly statement shows that there were 7,813 inmates in the different institutions on Dec. 25, being a decrease of 26 since the 18th inst., when there were 7,849.

The New Reservoir in the Central Park—Letter from A. W. Craven, Esq.

Several communications have been published in the Times concerning the manner in which the new Reservoir in the Central Park is being constructed. The following letter from the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, sent in to the Common Council at a recent meeting, contains information of general interest upon the subject:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.

To the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: A resolution having passed the Board of Councilmen, altering the character of the work on the new reservoir, and substituting a wall of concrete for the puddle wall usual in such constructions, the Croton Aqueduct Board beg leave respectfully to ask, that before any further action on this subject be had by your honorable body, they, the said Board, may have an opportunity of being examined, and being heard on the points involved. If such hearing and examination be granted, the Croton Aqueduct Board expect to be able to show, conclusively

First—That in the construction of a work of so much importance as the new reservoir, one involving a large expenditure of money, and the interests of the entire City, they have not proved so unfaithful to the great trust reposed in them as to have commenced any portion of the work until after the most careful and minute study and investigation of every item.

Second—That the plans and specifications of this work are fully sustained by the results of the best practical experience in modern hydraulic constructions, and by the opinion of such engineers as have had the opportunity of combining scientific theory with practical operations, and have made use of the errors in ancient works, to guide them in perfecting those of the present day.

Third—That the substitution of the concrete wall, for the puddle wall in the embankment of the new reservoir, will not only be no advantage, but will be a positive injury to the whole work, rendering it less secure, and less impervious to water, while, at the same time, it would be more difficult to be kept in proper and permanent repair.

Fourth—That this change, while it will injuriously affect the character of the work, will increase its cost to the amount of upwards of $500,000, an expenditure of money, therefore, which will benefit the contractors alone, while to the City it will be a positive injury.

Fifth—That the aggregate cost of the work, under the prices of the present contractors, and with the present relative quantities of material, would be $632,-479 32, but that with the substitution of the concrete wall for puddle-wall, the cost will be $1,162,479 32. That the bid or proposal of Messrs. Cummins, under the present arrangement of materials, amounted to $729,507 65, making their bid higher than that of the present contractors by $97,334 33; but that were this bid of the Messrs. Cummins calculated on the plan proposed by the Board of Councilmen, it would be $1,029,807 65; therefore, that instead of the Messrs. Fairchild & Co., being the lowest bidders, their price would exceed that for which the Messrs. Cummins offered to do the work, by $133,695 75.

Sixth—That the price bid by the present contractors, for puddle wall, is twenty ($20) cents per cubic yard, which is not considered a remunerative price, while the price bid for concrete is five dollars ($5) per cubic yard. These being in the original plan but a small quantity of concrete, and a large amount of puddle, it was the low price on the latter material which secured the work to the present contractors instead of the Messrs. Cummins, the prices of the latter being thirty cents for puddle wall, and two dollars and ninety-eight cents for concrete. The very great profits which would accrue to the present contractors, under the change proposed, may, perhaps, account for their anxiety to have the change perfected.

The Board do not deem it proper, in this communication, to enter into any argument, or to adduce any facts or proofs in substantiation of the position they assume, or the plans on which they are considering the reservoir; they simply ask for an opportunity of being heard, before any Committee of intelligence, before what they consider so great a wrong be done to the public interests as would follow the proposed change in the contract for the reservoir. This request they feel imperatively bound to make, not only as a matter of justice to themselves, but to the community which have confided to their charge trusts which they believe they are carrying out with industry, intelligence and perfect fidelity.

The Board beg leave in conclusion to state that the examination they ask for, cannot cause any delay in the progress of the embankment, inasmuch as no work can be done on the embankments during the present weather, and that all work in puddle, trench, or concrete, is suspended, and cannot be resumed, under any circumstances, until the month of April.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.

The undersigned, not being engineers, concur in the above representation, as far as they have any practical knowledge of the subject.

M. VAN SHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Commissioner.

In Cincinnati, a verdict for $2,500 has been rendered against a druggist named Frederick Bickstein, Jr., for damages for a wrong prescription. Belladonna was served to plaintiff instead of dandelion, and his health was injured thereby.

Christmas Disclosures—Gold Pen Exchanges and Christmas Presents.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 24.

After the public experience of his Noblesse last year, on the Central American question, which, at the time, extorted from us an unqualified censure, nothing could induce us to repose the least possible confidence in anything we might hear favorable to the continuance of faith in his professions, for we cannot imagine how any man occupying a high position, and laying claims to the character of a statesman, much less a President of these great States, should, in one day, recommend the abrogation of a treaty, as Mr. Buchanan did the Clayton-Bulwer, and, at an early subsequent one, vote for the most disgraceful and unscrupulous manner the whole powers with which he was invested, to defeat his own recommendation. This every one will recollect from our animadversions on the proceedings of Congress and the Executive at the time Mr. Buchanan made his celebrated summerset last season, on the Central American imbroglio. He, however, had a better apology for his conduct than Congress, for it is well known that Madame Ossezer, the ambassadress of the British to Washington, was so highly appreciated at the White House, *that nothing acted by her, that was ever refused, nor was the back door in front of that palace ever permitted to remain obstructed to her knock.* Indeed to mark at least one in its spacious and elegant penetralia, that had its vocation while yet tem. nancier been a younger man, or one very noted for his gallantry, scandal would have been busy with the buxom and lovesome lady of the equivocally placed Sir Gore, but in justice to both we believe we are safe in saying, that the chastity of the Sage of Wheatland never once was tainted during the period that the Yankee-English woman exercised so extraordinary an influence over the old politician's mind and actions. *To her direct and incomprehensible fascinations of person and genius was unfortunately attributed the unfavorable change in the Presidential mind in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, its abrogation in accordance with the almost unanimous demand of the nation.* So sudden and unexpected was Mr. Buchanan's conversion on that question, after a private interview with the female agent of the British Government, that Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, then chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, who had reported a bill to the House for the abrogation of the infamous Clayton-Bulwer cheat and disgrace, and advocated its passage with unusual earnestness and zeal, because of its being, as he thought, an Administration measure, was completely confounded when he saw in the lobbies of the House a swarm of Senators, such as Bigler, Hunter, Slidell, and others of their ill-omened stripe, and all the members of the Cabinet, from the obsequious Black down to the head of the Post-Office, all imploring, threatening, coaxing or using other means to defeat the very measure the President of these States had but a few days before solemnly recommended Congress to adopt. Of course, every one was astounded—none more so or chagrined than the author of the bill to repeal the hated treaty, Mr. Clingman, who showed proper spirit and indignation on the subject, but who, at the time, being suddenly translated to the United States Senate, was prevented putting his bill and accompanying resolutions before the House to the test of the vote, and, of course, in consequence of his inability, Mrs. Ossezer carried the day.

With a President obnoxious to such influences, the fulminations of his messages can be regarded with no certainty, confidence or respect,—for *what guarantee has the country that any important statement or recommendation he may make will not immediately thereafter be completely overturned by some new intriguante, some fascinating ambassadress, who has the back and front door entrance to the White House always at her disposal?* For this and other reasons he will readily suggest themselves to every one who has watched the tortuous and slimy course of this Administration from the first, it is useless to concern oneself about the contents of the Message to be delivered this day; nor, indeed, would we waste the valuable time of our multitude of intelligent readers in referring to the matter, did we not wish to call to their recollection the degraded state in which we are placed in Central America, and the humiliating condition in which, acting as the craven bumbailiffs of England and France, we are made as a nation to figure. We could readily and cheerfully pardon any trifling aberration of Mr. Buchanan, made at the earnest supplication of Mrs. Ossezer or a less fascinating and accomplished woman; indeed, we are not sure that, stern and unyielding as we ourselves are in the performance of our public duties, we could not be warped a little when touched with the passion such charming influences are sure to engender; but such a serious case for the avowed son of the Keystone State consents to make, at the consecration of a denationalised political emissary—elegant, educated, accomplished and fascinating though she be—detracts greatly from the confidence the public reposed in his inflexible integrity, and has stripped of all importance and weight any future promises or recommendations he may make. The Samson of Democracy has had his locks shorn of a verity.

Return of the Missing Sportsmen.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 24.

By the Chicago train, yesterday, the party of English tourists who have been on a hunting excursion to the west of us, arrived in St. Louis and took up quarters at the Planters' House. The party is composed of Lord Cavendish and Messrs. Saymour and Ashley, of England. They are accompanied to this city by Messrs. J. B. Austin and J. W. Foster, of Chicago. The Canadian Government, about a year since, appointed Professor Hind and Messrs. Dickinson, Pierpont and Hind Commissioners to explore the Red River Valley. They were joined by the above first-named individuals, and since then have occupied the time in hunting and exploring the country from the mouth to the source of Red River.

The party left Selkirk, on the Red and Assinneboine Rivers, on the 29th of November, with a train of seventy dogs, for Crow Wing, which point they reached in fifteen days' travel. It was supposed, some time since, that they had been attacked and killed by the Indians in Western Minnesota, but the report arose shortly after discredited, and we are now happy to record the safe arrival of the party in our city in the enjoyment of excellent health, and apparently much benefited, physically, by the excursion.

They have various trophies of the chase, such as buffalo and other furs, the hide and horns of a magnificent buffalo bull that came near killing Lord Cavendish, Indian curiosities, and a dog of the Esquimaux breed, used for drawing sledges. They describe the life they have been living as indeed romantic—hunting and fishing, chasing Sioux Indians, and chased by them in return, and enduring hardships not altogether unpleasant from the very fact of the novelties attending them.

They came over the La Crosse route to Milwaukee, then to Chicago, and arrived here as before stated. The party last evening accepted the kind invitation of the National Guards, and attended the grand ball given by that excellent corps in their hall.

WHAT IS IN ORDINARY PAPER?

Many people have wooed their own destruction, physical and mental, by neglecting to pay attention to ordinary matters. Few persons would believe that a beautiful enamelled card contains a quantum of arsenic, with other chemicals, which, if used to any extent, will communicate poison, and that fatally. The very sheet of paper on which we print contains either Oil of Vitriol, Chloride of Lime, Potash, Soda Ash, White Clay, Lime, Ultramarine or Oxalic Acid. All white paper contains either some, or every one of these fearful poisons, while colored papers (excepting Gaylett's, which is a pearl color, and made to be as pure as snow) embody portions of Prussiate of Potash, Bichromate of Potash, Muriatic Acid, Prussian Blue, Aqua Fortis, Copperas, and a variety of other articles equally dangerous and pernicious, but too numerous to be catalogued here. Physicians owe it to the rising generation to caution all against touching such deleterious and death-dealing material. Printed paper, everybody knows, is rank poison to tender portions of the body. Individuals would not put printers' ink into their *mouths—as one of its ingredients is lamp-black—yet* they have no hesitation in allowing themselves and children to receive a plentiful crop of elder (or superannuating that disease if it exists) by applying that ink to the tenderest part of the body corporate, if we except *the eye.* How much cheaper, in every respect, is it to use a paper made of the purest material and medicated with the greatest care, such as Gaylett's Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Skeptics can visit Gaylett, at his office, No. 41 Ann-street, and be satisfied that our representations are correct and defensible. For sale by all druggists throughout the United States. J. C. Gaylett is water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—*The subscribers* call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious *Wines*, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscat at $6 50 per dozen upwards, and in wood, from $1 per gallon, according to age. Champagne (imitation to the French) $15. Sample bottles, 25c., containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

Fenner & Grossmann,
No. 170 Water-street.

The use of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills tend to the cure of all diseases, because time has proved them the natural medicine of man. They remove only corrupt humors, which cause pain and bodily distress of every kind. It is thus they purify the blood and cure disease. Principal office No. 294 Canal-street. Sold also at No. 206 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street. Twenty-five cents a box; half boxes, sugar-coated, 13 cents.

GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
New Styles
For Holiday Trade.
John Foster,
Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
FOR HOLIDAYS,
Fifth block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivory Opes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

RARE GIFTS! AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!!
English Velvet Carpeting $1 12 per yard; Brussels 75c.; All-wool Ingrains 37c. Rugs, Ottomans, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

CUPID! CUPID!—The "Frolics of Cupid" for the last time—the funniest of all funny entertainments—by the most brilliant of dancers, the Zavistowski Troupe of children, this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. Plenty of other elegant and diverting entertainments at the same time.

Tuesday, Dec. 28—P. M.

Contrary to the favorable tenor of the English financial news by the *Asia*, our Stock Exchange, to-day, with few exceptions, was less firm than on Monday. There was a very strong demonstration against the market at the early session of the Brokers, on time, the first and leading object of attack being New-York Central, of which 3,000 shares were sold at the option of the seller, and 2,000 for immediate delivery; the last said to be for account of a jobber at the Board who had gone *long* of the stock, and now sells out through third parties. The effort of the whole movement is a decline of only *one-eighth* of 1 ₱ cent. from the last sales of yesterday afternoon, but this being shown when a positive advance was rather looked for, had the effect, as it was probably designed to have, to dampen the whole Railroad list. A decline of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. in several of the Western Stocks followed, the exception being Illinois Central, which was active and firm on the improved quotations from abroad. The State Stocks kept firm, a further advance being had on the Virginias and Tennessees, and most descriptions of the established Railway Bonds, dealt in at the Board, were in request and firm. Large sales of Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 88 ₱ cent. Harlem and Hudson Shares were also firm, (the Preference Stock of the Harlem selling at one time as high as 33 ₱ cent. An additional advance was had on Delaware and Hudson, closing at 99¼, sales. In Reading there was another active business at 52@52¼ ₱ cent., and the Stock showed considerable strength until near the close when it sympathized in the flatness of the other Railroad Bonds. The extreme advance in Panama, noted yesterday, was not supported on time options, though the Cash stock was scarce, and the few parcels offered were taken at 123@122½ ₱ cent. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail were *equal* to 1 ₱ cent.; from 91½ yesterday afternoon, it advanced to 91¾, and subsequently fell back to 90¾@91 ₱ cent. Some sales of Erie were pressed at 16¾ ₱ cent., and an attempt was made to create the belief that the harmony between this line and the Central had again been disturbed. For this rumor we could find no better foundation than the circumstance that the Harlem *Company* are running a $2 train at 3½ P. M. from Albany to New-York, in anticipation of the regular through connection *of the Hudson River with* the Western trains over the Central. As the Hudson River Company will, after to-morrow, place an extra express train on their line, to leave Albany at the same hour, no plausible apology seems to be left for transferring the responsibility of this local competition to third parties. In reference to the *Western through travel, we* presume the disposition is mutual, or if it is not, it certainly should be, with the Erie and Central to carry out the compact of September in good faith—in spirit as well as to the letter. We have heard of no complaint being lodged with the common umpire to the contrary by either party. The general market this afternoon closed dull, after a day somewhat distinguished by an animated and close contest between the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts, the latter with an increased line in most of the shares, dividend and non-dividend, while strong buyers appeared on the other side to take the Stocks, as offered, for cash or on time.

The Mechanics' Banking Association was to-day admitted to membership at the Clearing-house.

The market for Exchange for the Boston mail closed upon a fair trade business at 109¼@109¾ on London; £5 13½@£5 13¾ on Paris; most of the transactions being in limited sums. The principal Bank drawers here hold firm, while the large supply understood to be in the control of the Southern Banks, comes forward but slowly. The Cotton export this week realizes 90,000 bales, one-half to Great Britain. In Money affairs, the utmost quiet obtains, and the Bank Statement is deemed favorable to a continuance of ease in supply and cheapness in rates. The *Asia's* mail from England consists of debts upon the Funds on the other side of the Atlantic at the Bank of England discounts as 2½ ₱ cent. The Bank opens business at this rate with a stock of Bullion of $94,666,000, and a decrease that of $77,526,000—the Bank Notes unemployed being equal to $63,655,000. The Bank of France is now doing business at 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and since the reduction to this rate, has added $5,000,000 to its stock of Bullion, raising the sum total to $110,850,000.

The London correspondent of the *Commercial* thus refers to Mr. Chapman, late managing partner in the celebrated house of Overend, Gurney & Co.:

"The case of the celebrated commercial swindlers, Davidson and Gosner, who have lately finished a two years' term of imprisonment for obtaining money on fictitious dock warrants, and who continued to get advances from Overend, Gurney & Co. to the amount of from £600,000 to £1,000,000, has again been before the public by each examination in the London Bankruptcy Court. Among the persons called to give evidence was Mr. David Barclay Chapman, lately a leading partner in the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co.; and as his conduct in the affair has long been a subject of scrutiny, the inquiry possessed considerable interest. Very little new light, however, has been obtained. The remark against Mr. Chapman, that after the discovery that he was dealing with rogues he abstained from making their character known, and allowed them still to pass as reputable men of business (lest his house should sustain damage by their exposure), is still unanswered. In other respects there is nothing to call for direct censure, and his retirement from the firm at the commencement of the present year may be accepted as on that head a sufficient concession to public opinion."

Comptroller's Office, Dec. 1.

	1853.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at Ports	1,200,000	967,000	1,360,000	1,205,000	957,000
Ex. to G. B.	681,000	500,000	850,000	647,000	395,000
Ex. to France	230,000	160,000	220,000	180,000	72,000
Ex. to other F. P.	112,000	77,000	97,000	78,000	45,000
Total Export	1,023,000	737,000	967,000	754,000	517,000
Ex'ss on hand	177,000	230,000	393,000	451,000	440,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	138,000	117,000	156,000	127,000	73,000
Ex. to G. B.	45,000	18,000	45,000	30,000	45,000
Ex. to France	15,000	23,000	11,000	13,000	7,000
Ex. to other F. P.	17,000	17,000	23,000	17,000	4,000
Total Exports	76,000	57,000	79,000	60,000	56,000

The Circular of Messrs. W. P. Wright & Co., of this date, remarks:

"We continue to receive accounts and particulars bearing upon the Crop, which are more and more confirmatory of large crop views. Receipts for the week, 138,000 bales, against 117,000 bales last year, and 127,000 bales in 1855. The total already at the ports amounts to 1,024,000 bales, against 949,000 bales last year, and 1,289,000 bales in 1855. The rivers in Alabama are now in navigable condition, and receipts are more free; the same of the Mississippi tributaries. Next week the receipts will show 150,000 bales, and it may prove indeed the largest week on record. The heaviest weeks previously were on 3d March in 1856, 151,000 bales, and same week in 1856, 153,000 bales. The interior towns continue to receive freely, and stocks accumulate.

The following is a comparative statement of the Export (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1857.	1856.
Total for the week	$1,370,299	$1,522,703	$1,121,809
Previously reported	79,425,344	71,070,525	58,611,533
Since Jan. 1	$80,791,644	$72,593,228	$61,273,335

The following are the Currency Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. Thompson Bros.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	Par. @ 1 00 ₱
New-England and New-Jersey	1@c. @ 1 00 ₱
Philadelphia and Baltimore	¼ @ ¾
Interior Pennsylvania	¼ @ ¾
Interior Maryland	¼ @ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	¼ @ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	¼ @ ¾
North Carolina	¾ @ 1
Virginia	¾ @ 1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼ @1½
Michigan	¾ @1
Tennessee	1 @1½
Free Indiana	1¼ @1½
Mobile	— @ ¾
Canada	— @ ¾
Louisiana	par
Assorted packages New-York State	¾ @ —
Assorted packages New-England	¾ @ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	86	87
120 acre warrants per acre	88	89
160 acre warrants per acre	92	93

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.	
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	¼ dis.	
Drafts and Checks on Boston	¼ dis.	
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¼ dis.	
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.	
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.	
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	par	
Bank of England Notes	94 96	
Bank of France Notes	15c.	

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish Gun cash	92@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish ½ and 1-20	—
Five franc pieces	97¼@ —	Pure Gold	92@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Gold.	
German Crowns	1 06@ —	Sovereigns	4 84@4 86
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 80@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	68@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 78@ —
Specie	1 00@ —	Spanish Doubloons	15 60@15 70
Old Am. Half Dollars	84¼@ —	Patriot Doubloons	15 50@15 70
Old Am. Qr. Dols	3 60¼@ —	Gold. Am. Old	90. prem.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, DEC. 27.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$2,495,000	$675,000	$1,792,000	$2,012,000
North America	2,100,000	615,000	1,700,000	1,600,000
Farm. & Mech.	4,160,000	1,160,000	2,140,000	2,200,000
Commercial	1,500,000	320,000	972,000	1,140,000
Mechanics'	1,013,000	201,000	1,037,000	781,000
N. Liberties	1,250,000	240,000	1,000,000	1,125,000
Southwark	961,000	260,000	767,000	837,000
Kensington	911,000	240,000	700,000	1,000,000
Penn Township	651,000	140,000	600,000	540,000
Western	1,404,107	307,091	1,140,000	1,220,000
Man. & Mech	1,172,000	188,000	996,373	1,137,000
Commerce	726,000	160,000	670,000	685,000
Girard	2,007,000	364,000	960,000	2,000,000
Tradesmen's	630,000	220,000	500,000	440,000
Consolidation	453,000	101,000	295,000	311,000
City	930,000	180,000	670,000	810,000
Commonwealth	600,000	130,000	500,000	510,000
Corn Exchange	736,000	90,000	650,000